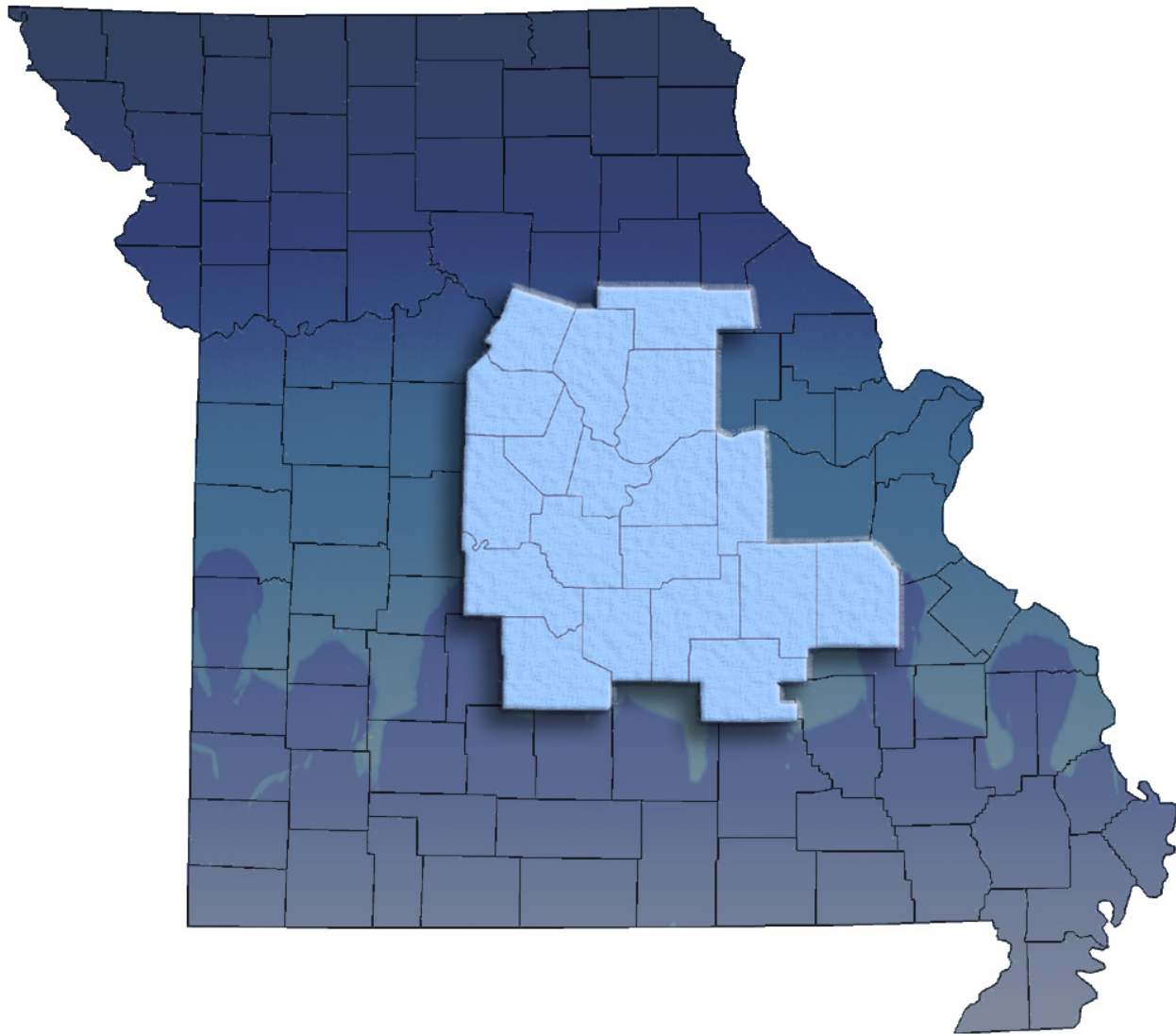


Missouri

Workforce Gap Analysis: Needs Assessment



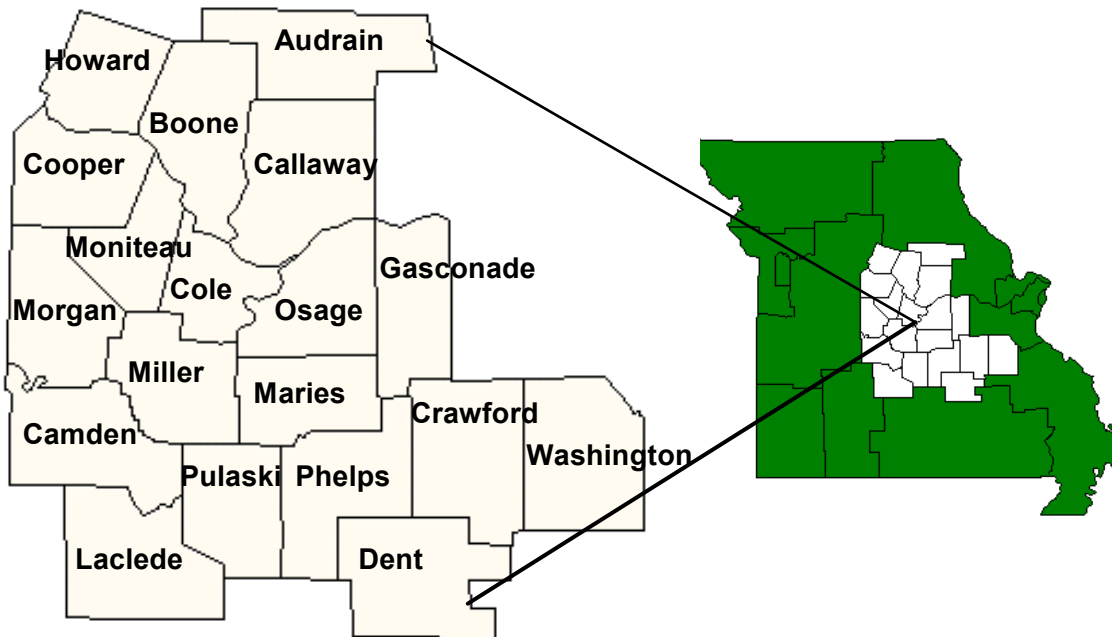
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Central Workforce Investment Area

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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
MERIC 
MISSOURI ECONOMIC RESEARCH & INFORMATION CENTER

The Central WIA Region



The Central Workforce Investment Area (WIA) consists of 19 counties in central and south central Missouri. The region has two Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA), Columbia (Boone and Howard Counties) and Jefferson City (Callaway, Cole, Moniteau, and Osage Counties). Washington County is part of the St. Louis MO-IL MSA. Micropolitan Statistical Areas include Mexico (Audrain County), Rolla (Phelps County), Lebanon (Laclede County), and Fort Leonard Wood (Pulaski County).

The Central WIA accounts for 10% of the state's workforce. The area is home to the State Capitol in Jefferson City. The University of Missouri system has two campuses in the region. Educational opportunities also exist at several other colleges and universities in the region. Lake of the Ozarks, one of the state's most extensive recreational area, is located in the region. Fort Leonard Wood is the state's largest military base.

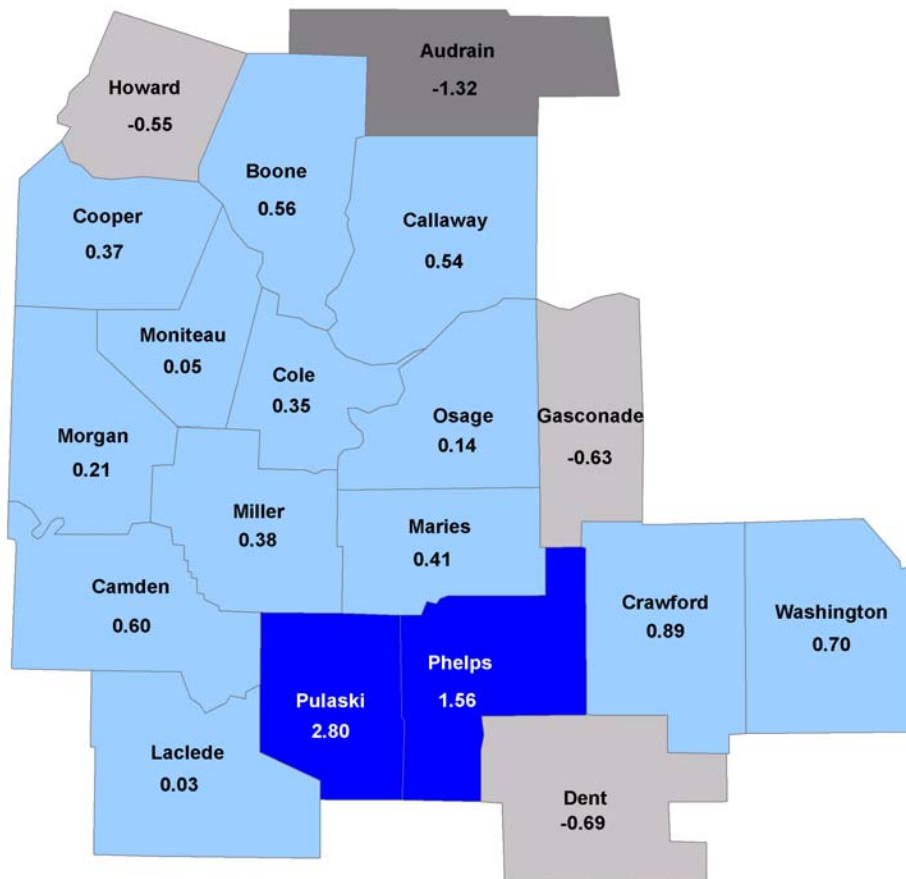
The Workforce Gap Analysis Needs Assessment for the Central WIA shows that:

- Fifteen of the nineteen counties in the Central WIA have above average economic momentum.
- Six counties in the Central WIA had higher unemployment rates than both the state (5.8%) and national rates (5.7%) in July of 2004.
- Poverty was higher in the Central WIA (13%) than the Missouri average (11.74%) in 2000. Poverty is particularly pervasive in the very southeast part of the region.
- The percentage of Central region workers earning a salary meeting the self-sufficiency standard is 80.27% for an adult with an infant, 54.56% for an adult with two children, 31.24% for two adults with two infants, and 17.01% for two adults with three children.
- The largest employing industries in the Central WIA include: state & local government, retail trade, farm, food services, and construction. The fastest growing industries in the region include: oil/gas extraction, motion pictures, and social assistance. The highest paying industries in the Central WIA include: pipeline transportation, federal civilian, and utilities.
- Occupations with the largest number of annual openings include: retail sales workers, cashiers, and food preparation/serving workers. These occupations have many openings each year, but pay less than \$15,000/year. The exception is registered nurses, which pay above average wages of \$30,000/year and require at a minimum an Associates Degree.
- Central workers laid off due to lack of work seem to increasingly gain close to their pre-layoff wage over a time period of six quarters. Central workers laid off due to quitting or being fired seem to earn at least 90% of their pre-layoff earnings after a year post-layoff.
- Top new businesses formed in the Central region were in the retail trade, construction, and accommodation/food services sectors.
- A significant number of workers in Crawford, Gasconade, Miller, Maries, and Washington counties commute 34 to 48 minutes to work, indicating that many residents there work outside those counties.
- The Educational Services sector has over 18% of its workforce over the age of 55. This means that in ten years this sector may potentially have problems finding enough qualified workers when their older workers retire. Meanwhile, many young workers find their first job opportunities in the accommodation and food services sector.

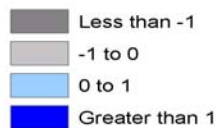
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What is Economic Momentum?

The Economic Momentum of an area is based on growth in employment, population, and income. An index score of "0" means that the county grew at the same rate as the state. The index thereby indicates areas of strong and weak economic momentum.



Economic Momentum



Counties with Notable Economic Momentum

- Within the Central region, the counties of Howard, Montgomery, Gasconade, Dent, and Audrain were the areas with less than 0 on the Momentum Index.
- Audrain County had the lowest Momentum Index score of -1.32 when compared to the rest of the region.

Source: MERIC, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau, & U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Workers Without Jobs

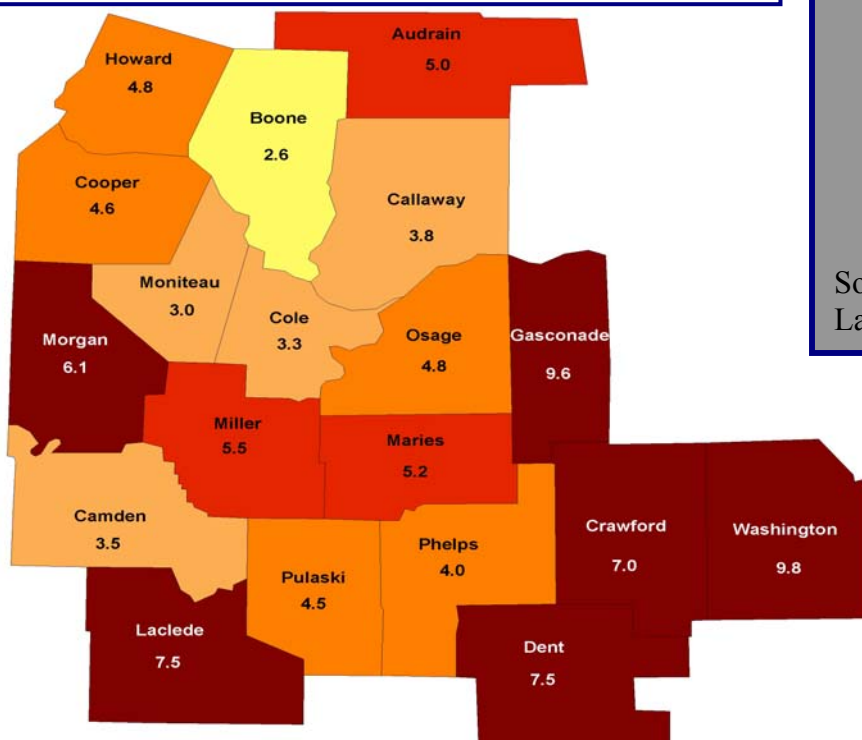
The unemployed population is defined as those who are over the age of 16 who were not working and were available for work. The unemployment rate is measured by calculating the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the total labor force.

Area	Jul-04				Jul-03
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Rate
Audrain	11,278	10,713	565	5.00%	6.70%
Boone	91,506	89,093	2,413	2.60%	2.80%
Callaway	24,999	24,051	948	3.80%	4.30%
Camden	19,829	19,132	697	3.50%	4.20%
Cole	43,217	41,806	1,411	3.30%	3.80%
Cooper	8,832	8,430	402	4.60%	4.20%
Crawford	11,088	10,309	779	7.00%	7.60%
Dent	5,555	5,141	414	7.50%	7.00%
Gasconade	7,629	6,893	736	9.60%	8.50%
Howard	4,469	4,253	216	4.80%	4.70%
Laclede	16,138	14,935	1,203	7.50%	11.20%
Maries	5,250	4,978	272	5.20%	4.80%
Miller	13,193	12,471	722	5.50%	5.20%
Moniteau	8,592	8,336	256	3.00%	3.40%
Morgan	8,201	7,702	499	6.10%	5.90%
Osage	8,058	7,670	388	4.80%	5.60%
Phelps	23,889	22,939	950	4.00%	3.60%
Pulaski	15,542	14,845	697	4.50%	4.90%
Washington	10,664	9,622	1,042	9.80%	9.60%

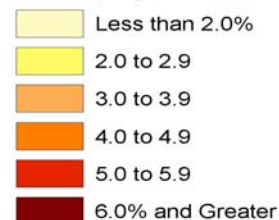
Percent of Population that is Unemployed

- The July 2004 unemployment rate for Missouri was 5.8%.
- The national unemployment rate was 5.7% for July 2004.
- In the Central WIA six counties have higher unemployment rates than both the state and national averages.
- Across the region, unemployment rates ranged from 2.8% to 11.2% in 2003-2004. Laclede County had the largest decrease in unemployment.

Source: MERIC, with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



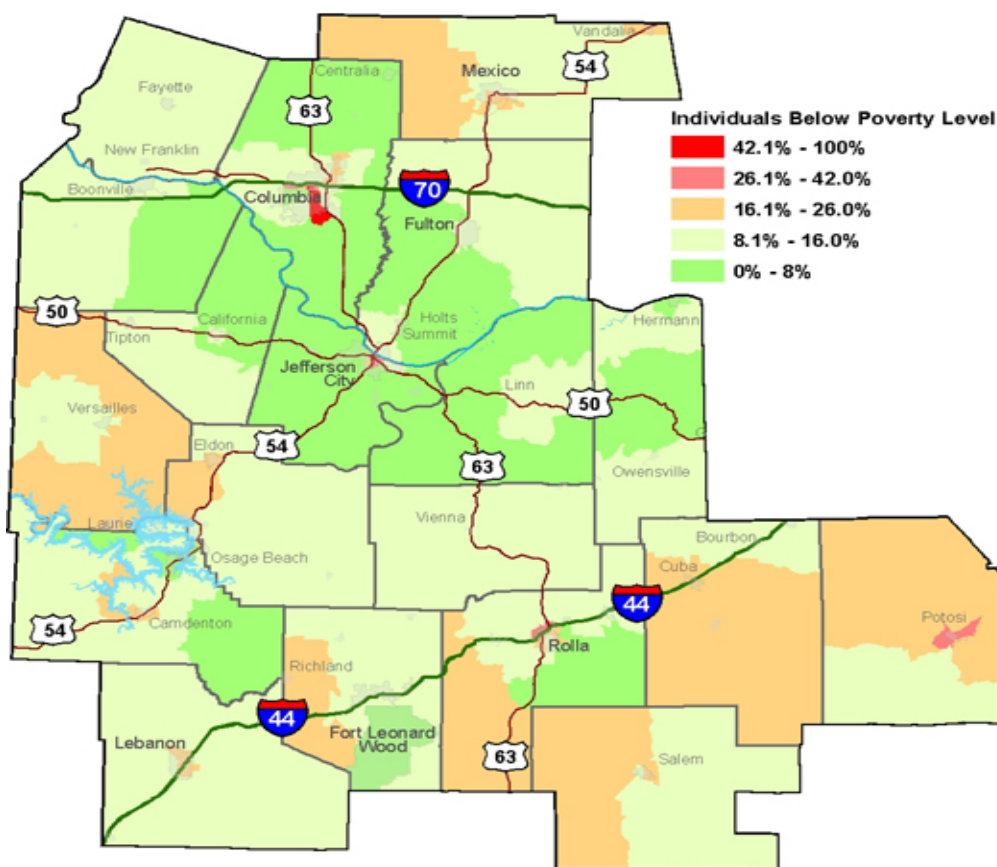
Unemployment Rate



Regional Poverty

Department of
Economic Development

The poverty rate for a region is measured by the percentage of adults considered to be in poverty. The standards for poverty are set by the Federal government.



This mapping data is based on block-group level estimates from the census long form, which an average of 1 out of 6 households received. The maps should be used to reveal demographic patterns, not pinpoint exact block group values.

Percent of Population in Poverty

- The percentage of the total Central WIA region population that was categorized as being in a state of poverty was 13 % in 2000.
- The overall Missouri poverty rate for the same time period was 11.74%, lower than the rate for the Central WIA region.

What do these numbers mean?

- Individuals in parts of the Central WIA region may have lower wages and annual incomes when compared to the Missouri average.
- Poverty is evident in parts of Washington, Crawford, and Dent counties.

Source: MERIC, using U.S. Census Data

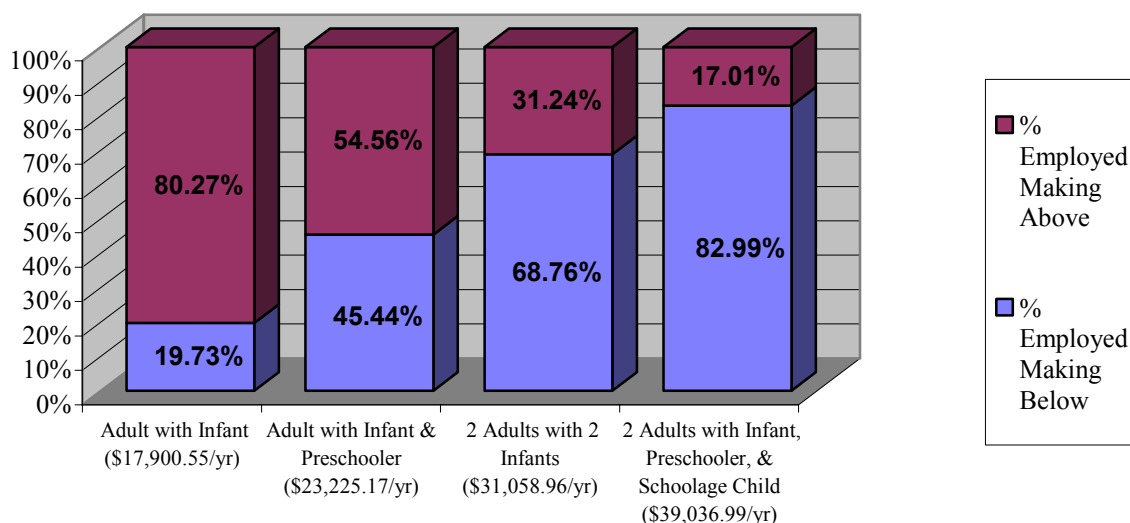
Necessary Wages for Essential Needs

The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Missouri charts the actual costs of living and working in the region. It measures how much income a family needs to pay for housing, food, childcare, healthcare, transportation and taxes-if they do not receive any help from relatives, friends or the government-based on the ages, as well as number, of children in each household, and the family's geographic location.

Self-Sufficiency Standard for the Central Region						
County	Adult Annual	Adult with Infant** Annual	Adult with Infant and Preschooler** Annual	2 Adults** Annual	2 Adults with 2 Infants** Annual	2 Adults with Infant, Preschooler and Schoolage child** Annual
Audrain	\$11,978.16	\$17,278.80	\$22,096.80	\$19,965.96	\$29,799.96	\$38,933.40
Boone	\$13,701.24	\$23,516.40	\$33,462.00	\$21,729.12	\$39,058.56	\$50,573.64
Callaway	\$12,130.56	\$18,690.72	\$24,556.08	\$20,084.04	\$32,590.92	\$40,423.56
Camden	\$12,634.44	\$20,342.16	\$27,198.12	\$20,311.20	\$35,448.00	\$44,387.76
Cole	\$12,558.12	\$20,364.84	\$28,278.96	\$20,199.00	\$35,577.36	\$44,741.40
Cooper	\$11,988.24	\$18,236.52	\$24,164.52	\$19,985.04	\$32,135.76	\$41,681.28
Crawford	\$12,618.84	\$16,963.32	\$21,726.24	\$20,326.32	\$29,582.16	\$37,584.36
Dent	\$11,812.80	\$15,755.16	\$19,196.28	\$19,472.04	\$26,644.32	\$33,759.72
Gasconade	\$11,833.44	\$17,292.84	\$22,687.08	\$19,497.48	\$30,373.68	\$38,337.72
Howard	\$11,983.20	\$16,974.72	\$21,621.84	\$19,975.56	\$29,128.80	\$38,052.00
Laclede	\$11,852.88	\$17,760.60	\$22,351.68	\$19,547.64	\$31,553.16	\$38,711.52
Maries	\$11,866.92	\$14,983.68	\$17,901.72	\$19,575.60	\$24,685.68	\$31,750.80
Miller	\$12,600.12	\$16,893.96	\$21,758.76	\$20,277.60	\$29,493.36	\$36,319.32
Moniteau	\$11,803.44	\$17,046.00	\$21,781.68	\$19,440.72	\$29,841.84	\$36,165.72
Morgan	\$11,843.40	\$16,539.72	\$20,797.20	\$19,516.32	\$28,664.52	\$35,556.84
Osage	\$11,803.44	\$16,825.08	\$22,010.64	\$19,440.72	\$29,356.20	\$38,134.68
Phelps	\$12,276.60	\$18,316.92	\$23,584.32	\$19,990.92	\$32,247.00	\$40,616.88
Pulaski	\$12,857.64	\$18,031.44	\$22,784.40	\$20,468.52	\$31,714.80	\$38,031.24
Washington	\$13,051.92	\$18,297.60	\$23,319.96	\$20,770.68	\$32,224.20	\$37,941.00
Average	\$12,273.44	\$17,900.55	\$23,225.17	\$20,030.24	\$31,058.96	\$39,036.99

Source: MERIC **Original report by Diana Pearce, Ph.D. with Jennifer Brooks.

% of Workers Earning the Self-Sufficiency Wage in the Central Region



Regional Industry Overview

Department of
Economic Development

Top Employing Industries

The largest employing industries in the Central WIA include: *state & local government, retail trade, farm, food services, and construction.*

In terms of national competitiveness, the federal military and farm sectors are most competitive while the professional/technical service sector is the least competitive.

CENTRAL WIA - TOP EMPLOYING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY - NAICS	JOBS 2002.00	PCT CHG 2002-2012	AVERAGE WAGE	US COMPETITIVENESS	
				LQ	CHANGE
State & Local Gov	79,764	10.40	\$34,160	1.87	(0.02)
Retail trade	46,388	9.50	\$14,696	1.09	0.02
Farm	21,527	(8.90)	\$3,708	3.07	0.06
Food services, drinking places	20,620	13.04	\$9,208	0.98	(0.01)
Construction	18,556	7.72	\$19,963	0.83	0.03
Federal Military	13,290	13.17	\$41,804	2.72	0.05
Ambulatory health care services	10,597	20.44	\$34,731	0.79	(0.04)
Administrative, support services	10,524	12.13	\$11,968	0.49	(0.04)
Prof, tech services	10,216	19.59	\$20,102	0.43	0.02
Hospitals	9,669	1.21	\$26,177	0.95	(0.05)

US Competitiveness: (a) LQ of 1.00 is US average, (b) LQ Change of 0.00 is US average.

SOURCE: REMI 6.0, MERIC-M ODED.

Top Employers in Central WIA by Employees

Company	Description	NAICS
BOONE HOSPITAL CTR	GENERAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL HOSPITALS	62211002
SHELTER FINANCIAL SVC	CONSUMER LENDING	52229101
SHELTER GENERAL INSURANCE CO	INSURANCE AGENCIES & BROKERAGES	52421001
SHELTER INSURANCE CO	INSURANCE AGENCIES & BROKERAGES	52421001
SHELTER LIFE INSURANCE CO	DIRECT LIFE INSURANCE CARRIERS	52411303
SHELTER REINSURANCE CO	INSURANCE AGENCIES & BROKERAGES	52421001
UNIVERSITY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL	GENERAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL HOSPITALS	62211002
UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS & CLINICS	GENERAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL HOSPITALS	62211002
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI	COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	61131009
ABB INCORP	ELECTRIC POWER & SPECIALTY TRANSFORMER MFG	33531102
CAPITAL REGION MEDICAL CNTR	GENERAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL HOSPITALS	62211002
MISSOURI INCOME TAX	PUBLIC FINANCE ACTIVITIES	92113005
MISSOURI INCOME TAX	PUBLIC FINANCE ACTIVITIES	92113005
SCHOLASTIC INC	ALL OTHER DURABLE GOODS MERCHANT WHOLS	42399019
ST MARYS HEALTH CTR	GENERAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL HOSPITALS	62211002
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI	COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	61131009
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI	COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	61131009
UNIVERSITY OF MO ROLLA	COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	61131009

Fast Growing Industries

The fastest growing industries in the Central WIA include: *oil/gas extraction, motion pictures, social assistance, waste management, and rental/leasing services.*

Most of the fast growing industries have low employment bases, pay low wages, and are not nationally competitive. However, the ambulatory health care services sector pays above average wages, has a large number of openings, and is one of the area's more nationally competitive industries.

CENTRAL WIA - TOP GROWING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY - NAICS	JOBS 2002.00	PCT CHG 2002-2012	AVERAGE WAGE	US COMPETITIVENESS	
				LQ	CHANGE
Oil, gas extraction	217	69.45	\$309	0.28	0.46
Motion picture, sound rec	424	33.52	\$10,814	0.42	0.03
Social assistance	5,746	29.48	\$8,582	0.85	0.00
Waste mgmnt, remed services	736	28.07	\$17,269	0.90	(0.00)
Rental, leasing services	1,782	27.26	\$7,003	0.88	0.04
Internet serv, data proc, other	424	23.82	\$17,514	0.31	(0.02)
Nursing, residential care facilities	8,049	22.55	\$15,015	1.20	(0.04)
Educational services	4,950	21.06	\$16,023	0.67	0.00
Amusement, gambling, recreation	4,341	20.73	\$7,514	1.18	0.00
Ambulatory health care services	10,597	20.44	\$34,731	0.79	(0.04)

US Competitiveness: (a) LQ of 1.00 is US average, (b) LQ Change of 0.00 is US average.

SOURCE: REMI 6.0, MERIC-MODED.

Top Paying Industries

The highest paying industries in the Central WIA include: *pipeline transportation, federal civilian, and utilities.* In addition, the beverage/tobacco production manufacturing, rail transportation, and federal military sectors also pay higher wages of \$40,000 and above.

CENTRAL WIA - TOP PAYING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY - NAICS	JOBS 2002.00	PCT CHG 2002-2012	AVERAGE WAGE	US COMPETITIVENESS	
				LQ	CHANGE
Pipeline transportation	12	(14.36)	\$58,944	0.12	0.00
Federal Civilian	6,675	2.97	\$57,847	1.06	0.02
Utilities	1,867	(9.86)	\$49,253	1.27	0.04
Beverage, tobacco prod mfg	590	(12.36)	\$48,983	1.21	0.04
Rail transportation	930	(14.77)	\$43,681	2.03	0.06
Federal Military	13,290	13.17	\$41,804	2.72	0.05
Mgmt of companies, enterprises	3,753	(0.74)	\$37,469	0.93	0.00
Chemical mfg	743	(5.04)	\$35,591	0.34	0.03
Motor vehicle mfg	3,429	(8.47)	\$35,375	1.28	0.07
Ambulatory health care services	10,597	20.44	\$34,731	0.79	(0.04)

US Competitiveness: (a) LQ of 1.00 is US average, (b) LQ Change of 0.00 is US average.

SOURCE: REMI 6.0, MERIC-MODED.

Top Openings by Occupation

Occupations with the largest number of annual openings (new jobs + replacements) include:

- Cashiers, combined food preparation and serving workers, retail sales, waiters/waitresses, office clerks, and registered nurses.

Although these occupations have over 100 openings each year, most pay very low wages, less than \$15,000 per year, and require minimal education and experience.

The exception is registered nurses, which have nearly 190 annual openings yet pay above average wages of \$30,777 per year and require at a minimum an Associates Degree.

CENTRAL WIA - TOP OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

OCCUPATION - SOC	PERCENT CHANGE	ANNUAL OPENINGS	ENTRY WAGE	AVERAGE WAGE	REQUIRED EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE
Cashiers	16.26	488	\$12,219	\$13,728	Short-term on-the-job training
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers	37.47	472	\$12,241	\$13,899	Short-term on-the-job training
Retail Salespersons	13.65	407	\$12,272	\$18,329	Short-term on-the-job training
Waiters and Waitresses	24.04	337	\$12,216	\$14,567	Short-term on-the-job training
Office Clerks, General	13.18	238	\$14,530	\$18,925	Short-term on-the-job training
Registered Nurses	18.82	190	\$30,777	\$38,666	Associate degree
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	10.06	143	\$15,779	\$24,611	Work experience in a related occup
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cle	13.44	134	\$13,398	\$17,829	Short-term on-the-job training
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	18.13	134	\$21,031	\$32,064	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	6.33	133	\$13,494	\$18,917	Short-term on-the-job training

SOURCE: Long-Term Projections, MERIC-MODED and ETA-USDOL

How Job Openings Affect the Region

- Based on this information, the highest demand jobs over the next ten years will require minimal skills or on-the-job training, thus not placing major strains on the local educational system.
- However, the need for about 190 RNs each year over the next decade will require local educational institutions to expand or develop nursing programs to fill this need; or the Central WIA will have to recruit nurses from outside the region.

Fastest Growing Occupations

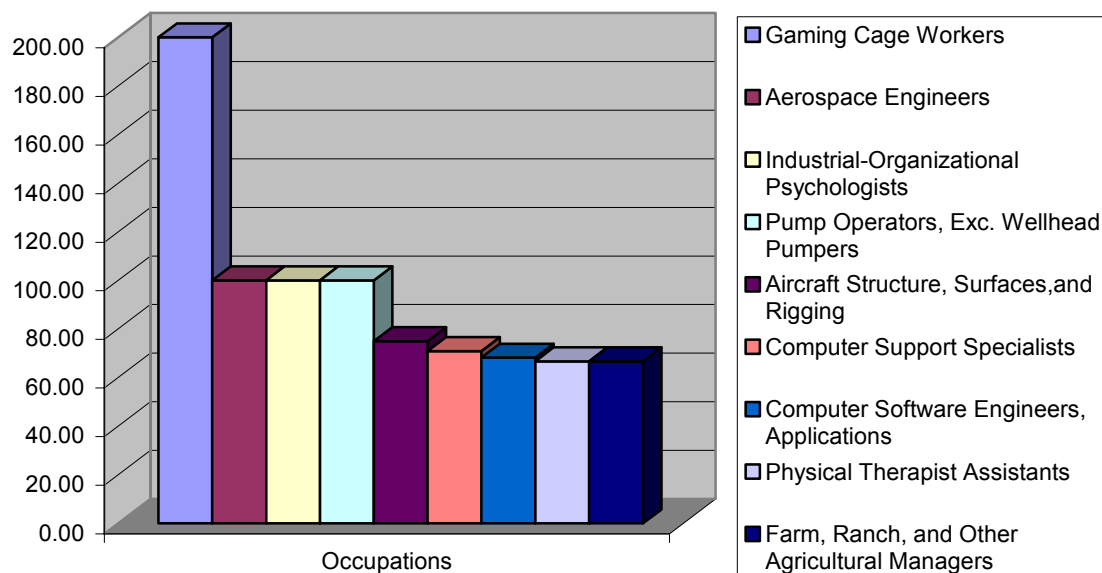
The fastest growing occupations in the Central WIA are gaming change persons, gaming cage workers, aerospace engineers, and industrial/organizational psychologists. Although each of the gaming related occupations require short-term on the job training, most of the fast growing occupations listed here require higher education.

CENTRAL WIA - TOP GROWING OCCUPATIONS

OCCUPATION - SOC	PERCENT CHANGE	ANNUAL OPENINGS	ENTRY WAGE	AVERAGE WAGE	REQUIRED EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE
Gaming Change Persons and Booth Cashiers	1066.67	ND	ND	ND	Short-term on-the-job training
Gaming Cage Workers	200.00	ND	ND	ND	Short-term on-the-job training
Aerospace Engineers	100.00	ND	ND	ND	Bachelor's degree
Industrial-Organizational Psychologists	100.00	ND	ND	ND	Master's degree
Pump Operators, Except Wellhead Pumps	100.00	ND	ND	ND	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Aircraft Structure, Surfaces, Rigging, and Systems Assem	75.00	ND	ND	ND	Long-term on-the-job training
Computer Support Specialists	70.93	69	\$24,828	\$35,772	Associate degree
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	68.18	ND	ND	ND	Bachelor's degree
Physical Therapist Assistants	66.67	7	\$27,685	\$34,021	Associate degree
Farm, Ranch, and Other Agricultural Managers	66.67	ND	ND	ND	Work experience plus bachelor's

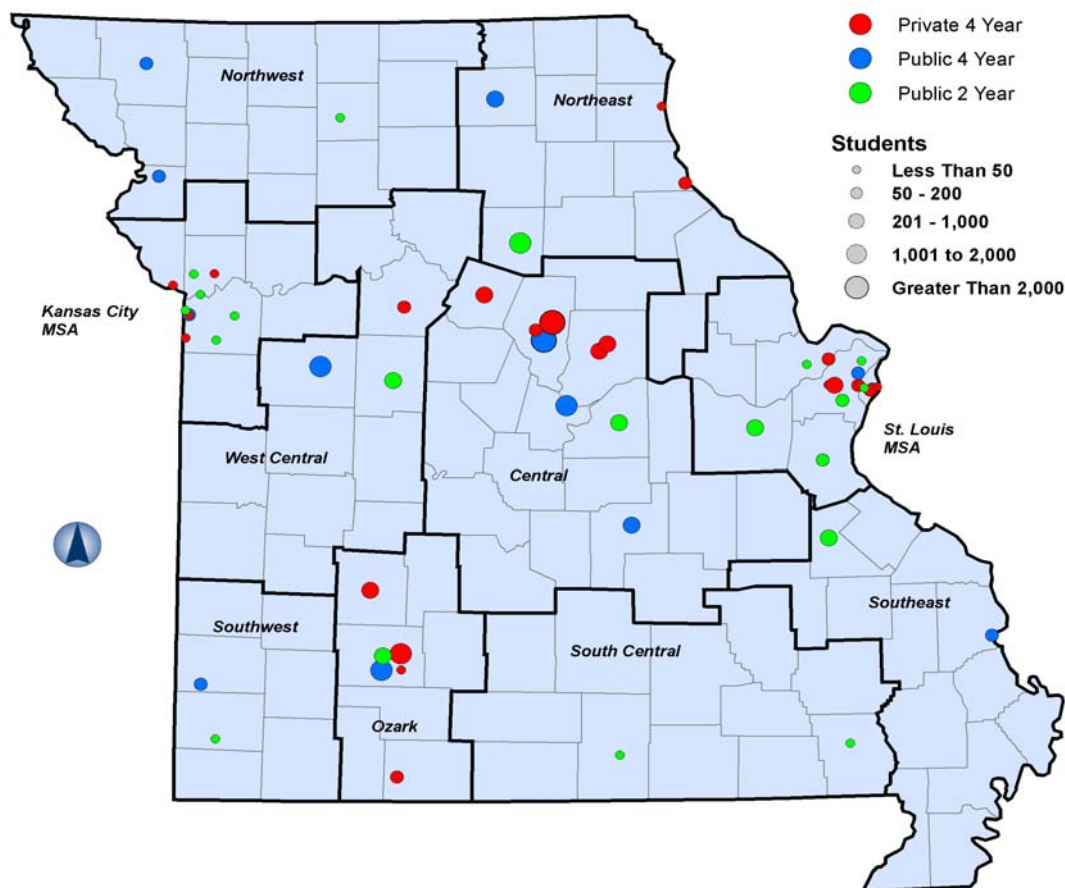
SOURCE: Long-Term Projections, MERIC-M ODED and ETA-USDOL

Percent Change of Top Growing Occupations



The number of students from the Central region that go on to attend college describes whether or not local high school graduates go inside or outside the region to meet their post-secondary educational needs.

Where High School Students from the Region go to College



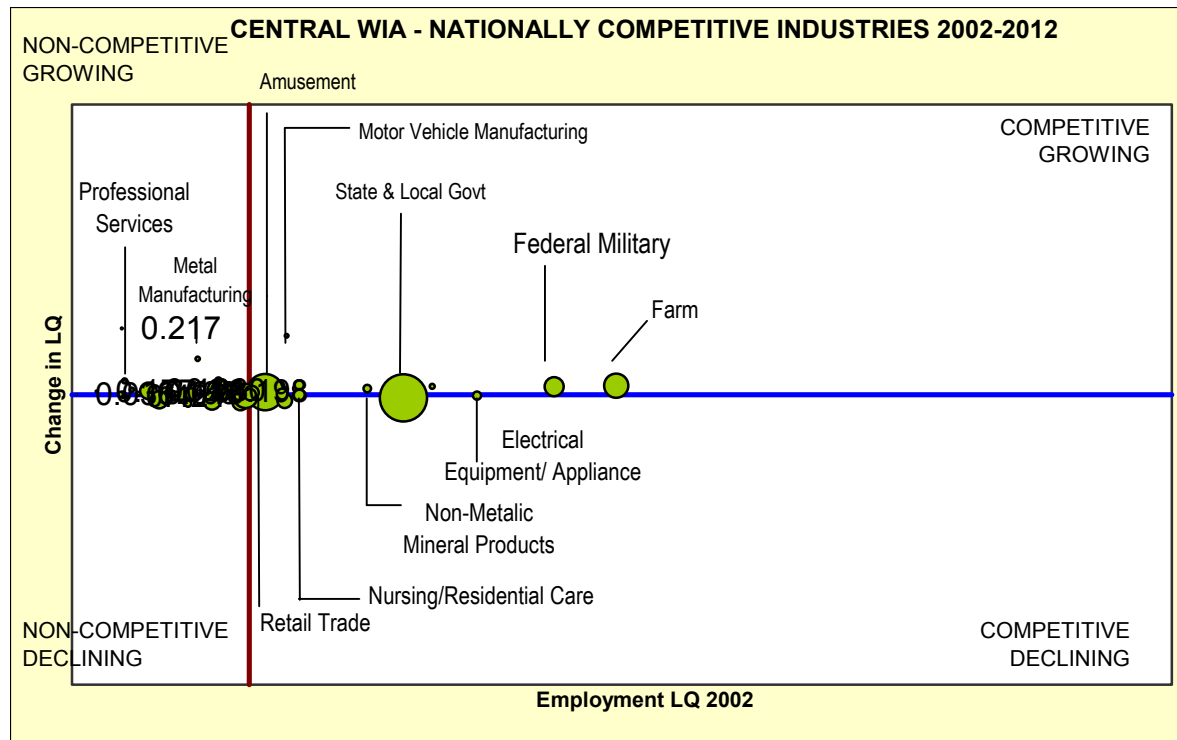
Post-Secondary Institutions with 20 or More Undergraduates from the Central Region (1999-2003)

20-50 students	50-100 students	100-250 students	250-500 students	500-1000 students	1000-2000 students	2000-4000 students
Wash Univ.	Fontbonne Univ.	Missouri Baptist	Linn State Tech	State Fair CC	Lincoln Univ.	Columbia College
William Jewell Coll.	Missouri Western	Westminster Coll.	Truman State	East Central	SMSU	UM-Columbia
Culver-Stockton	Jefferson Coll.	SEMO	William Woods	UMR	Drury Univ.	
Park Univ.	UMSL	Stephens Coll.	SW Baptist	Mineral Area	Moberly Area CC	
Webster Univ.	Hannibal-Lagrange	Northwest MSU	Central Meth.		Central MO State	
Forest Park CC	SLU	UMKC	OTC			
Maryville Univ.	Meramec CC	Coll. of the Ozarks				
Rockhurst Univ.	Evangel Univ.	MVC				
		Lindenwood Univ.				
		MO Southern State				

Source: Statistical Summary of Higher Education

Industries Competing On a National Level

The Central WIA has 22 nationally competitive industries, of which 17 are growing and 5 are declining. Competitiveness means that the Central WIA has a competitive advantage in these industries relative to the rest of the United States, indicating that the WIA is highly specialized in these sectors in terms of value-added.



The top competitive and growing industries include:

- ***Farming, federal military, rail transportation, nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing, motor vehicle manufacturing, utilities, mining, beverage/tobacco product manufacturing, and retail trade sectors***

It is expected that these industries will continue to be the competitive drivers of the Central WIA economy.

The top competitive but declining industries include:

- **Electrical equipment manuf., state/local govt., and food manufacturing**

These industries are in danger of losing their competitive advantage, to the detriment of the Central WIA.

Regional Target Industries

Department of
Economic Development

Employment in Advanced Manufacturing (2003)

County	# of Employees	# of Establishments	Annual Wage Per Job
Audrain	161	6	\$35,912.28
Boone	2210	23	\$40,922.09
Callaway	1056	12	\$39,051.78
Camden	281	11	\$34,653.03
Cole	1143	12	\$39,689.26
Cooper	N/D	N/D	N/D
Crawford	517	13	\$30,018.64
Dent	N/D	N/D	N/D
Gasconade	110	6	\$40,518.55
Howard	N/D	N/D	N/D
Laclede	841	10	\$26,702.78
Maries	172	4	\$37,168.71
Miller	557	5	\$28,691.72
Moniteau	N/D	N/D	N/D
Morgan	16	4	\$21,967.79
Osage	112	4	\$27,391.13
Phelps	1000	10	\$32,259.55
Pulaski	37	5	\$24,896.43
Washington	N/D	N/D	N/D
Central WIA	8213	124	\$35,794.59

What are Advanced Manufacturing Industries?

High-Technology Industries that fall within the manufacturing sector are considered Advanced Manufacturing. The concentration of Advanced Manufacturing Industries in the Central region during 2003 was 7.96 % of the state's total Advanced Manufacturing Employment.

* N/D: Unable to disclose data due to Bureau of Labor Statistics confidentiality restrictions.
Source: MERIC, Bureau of Labor Statistics

How are Life Science Industries defined?

Life Science Industries are those that use life-saving and life-enhancing technologies to improve the quality of life for people. The concentration of Life Science Industries in the Central region during 2003 was 5.89 % of the state's total Life Science Employment.

Employment in Life Sciences (2003)

County	# of Employees	# of Establishment	Annual Wage Per Job
Audrain	199	9	\$38,460.91
Boone	3095	59	\$32,676.62
Callaway	218	14	\$27,431.40
Camden	916	8	\$35,078.16
Cole	3103	34	\$33,297.08
Cooper	64	4	\$26,189.51
Crawford	13	4	\$26,641.77
Dent	N/D	N/D	N/D
Gasconade	45	7	\$32,640.25
Howard	N/D	N/D	N/D
Laclede	421	9	\$33,989.89
Maries	N/D	N/D	N/D
Miller	42	6	\$14,946.45
Moniteau	N/D	N/D	N/D
Morgan	20	5	\$14,497.61
Osage	28	7	\$24,449.80
Phelps	75	16	\$14,980.34
Pulaski	204	7	\$15,729.49
Washington	N/D	N/D	N/D
Central WIA	8440	188	\$32,448.84

Regional Critical & In-Danger Occupations

Competitive and Growing Occupations

The occupations in a region that are competitive on a national scale and are in industries that show strong growth in terms of new job openings are important in terms of the fact that such industries are and will continue to be the competitive drivers of the Central WIA economy. The staffing patterns within each of these critical industries can show which occupations are critical in terms of continuing the region's high specialization in these sectors.

Central Critical Occupations (Competitive-Growing)			
SIC	Industry	SOC	Occupations
70	Accommodation	37-2012	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners
111	Farm		*considered un-covered employment by UI laws of Missouri
921	Federal Civilian		*considered un-covered employment by UI laws of Missouri
97	Federal Military		*considered un-covered employment by UI laws of Missouri
10,11,12	Mining (except oil, gas)	47-5041	Continuous Mining Machine Operators
37	Motor vehicle mfg	51-2092	Team Assemblers
40	Rail transportation		*considered un-covered employment by UI laws of Missouri
52-59	Retail trade	41-2031	Retail Salespersons
52-59	Retail trade	41-2011	Cashiers
42	Truck transp; Couriers, msngrs	53-3032	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer

Source: MERIC, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Non-Competitive and Declining Occupations

Likewise the occupations in a regions that are not competitive on a national scale or within industries that show declining growth in terms of new job openings are important for both currently employed workers in those occupations and for job seekers deciding which career paths to move toward.

Central In-Danger Occupations (Non-Competitive Declining)			
SIC	Industry	SOC	Occupations
58	Food services, drinking places	35-3021	Combined Food Prep. & Serving Workers, Incl. Fast Food
60,61	Monetary authorities, et al.	43-3071	Tellers
60,61	Monetary authorities, et al.	43-4051	Customer Service Representatives
42,49	Waste mgmnt, remed services	53-3032	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer
42,49	Waste mgmnt, remed services	49-9051	Electrical Power-Line Installers & Repairers
411,452	Ambulatory health care services	29-2041	Emergency Medical Technicians & Paramedics
271,272, 737	Publishing, exc Internet	41-3011	Advertising Sales Agents
87,73	Administrative, support services	13-2011	Accountants & Auditors
621,679,628	Sec, comm contracts, inv	41-3031	Securities, Commodities, & Financial Services Sales Agents
621,679,628	Sec, comm contracts, inv	43-9061	Office Clerks, General

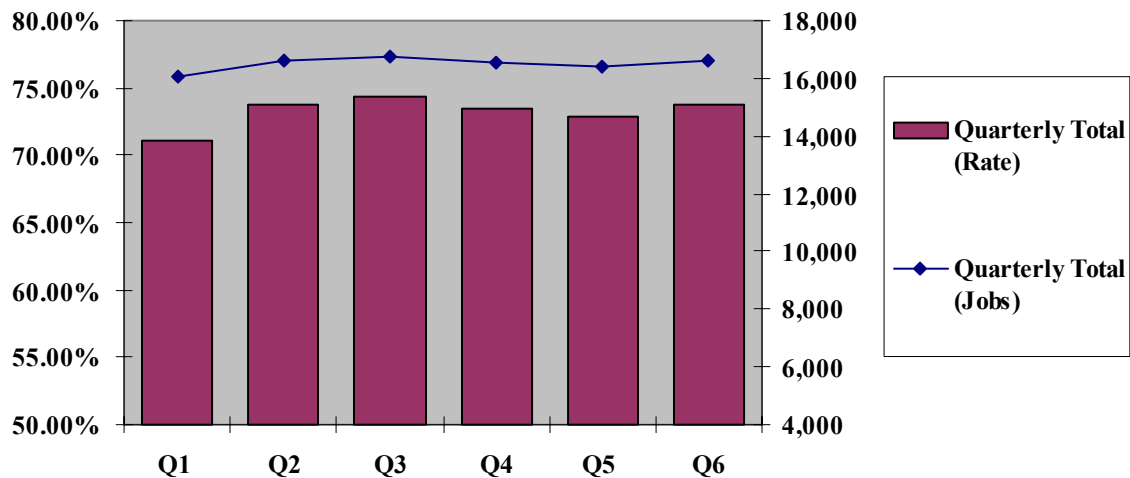
Regional Re-employment

Department of
Economic Development

Percentage of Laid-off Workers That Find Jobs

The number of workers that find jobs after being laid off is measured up to six quarters after the initial layoff occurs.

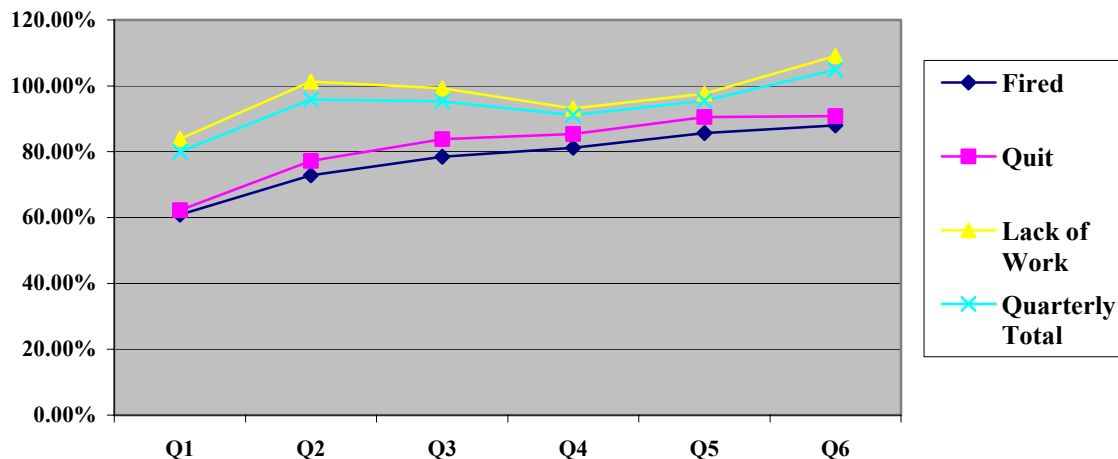
Central Region: Re-employment of Laid-off Workers (2002)



Worker Salaries Before and After Layoffs Occur

Central workers laid off due to lack of work seem to increasingly gain close to their pre-layoff wage over a time period of six quarters. Central workers laid off due to quitting or being fired seem to earn at least 90% of their pre-layoff earnings after a year post-layoff.

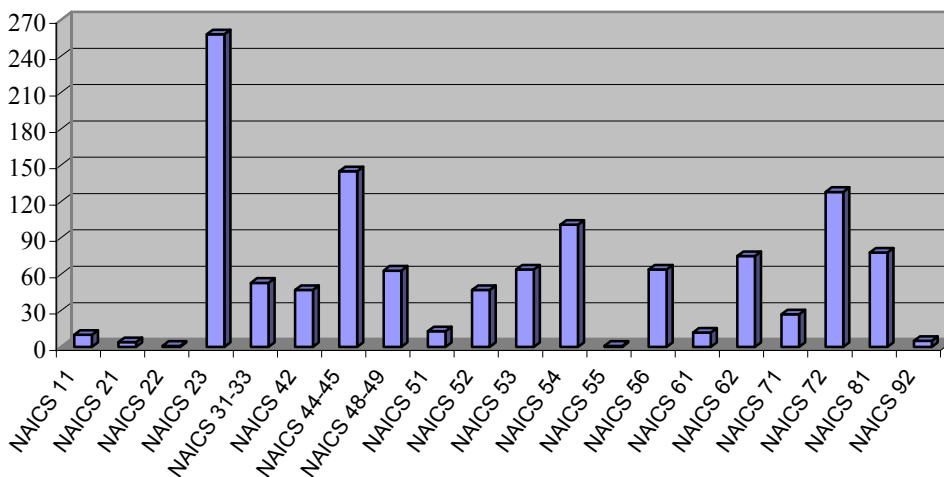
Post-Layoff Wage as a Percentage of Pre-Layoff Wage



The Impact of New Businesses Formations for a Region

The number of new businesses that formed in the Central region in 2003 was headed by businesses in the retail trade, construction, accommodation/food services, and professional services sectors. Construction businesses saw the largest increase with over 258 new businesses forming in the region in 2003.

New Business Formations in the Central Region by Industry



NAICS 11	Agr., Forest., Fishing & Hunting Support Activ
NAICS 21	Mining, Except Oil and Gas
NAICS 22	Utilities
NAICS 23	Construction
NAICS 31-33	Manufacturing
NAICS 42	Wholesale Trade
NAICS 44-45	Retail Trade
NAICS 48-49	Transportation & Warehousing
NAICS 51	Information
NAICS 52	Finance & Insurance
NAICS 53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing
NAICS 54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
NAICS 55	Management of Companies & Enterprises
NAICS 56	Administrative, Support, & Waste Services
NAICS 61	Educational Services
NAICS 62	Health Care & Social Assistance
NAICS 71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation
NAICS 72	Accommodation & Food Services
NAICS 81	Other Services
NAICS 92	Public Administration

Source: MERIC, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Businesses With Slower Formation Growth

New business formation in the mining, utilities, management of companies, and public administration sectors was considerably low in the Central region in 2003.

Regional Commuting Patterns

Department of
Economic Development

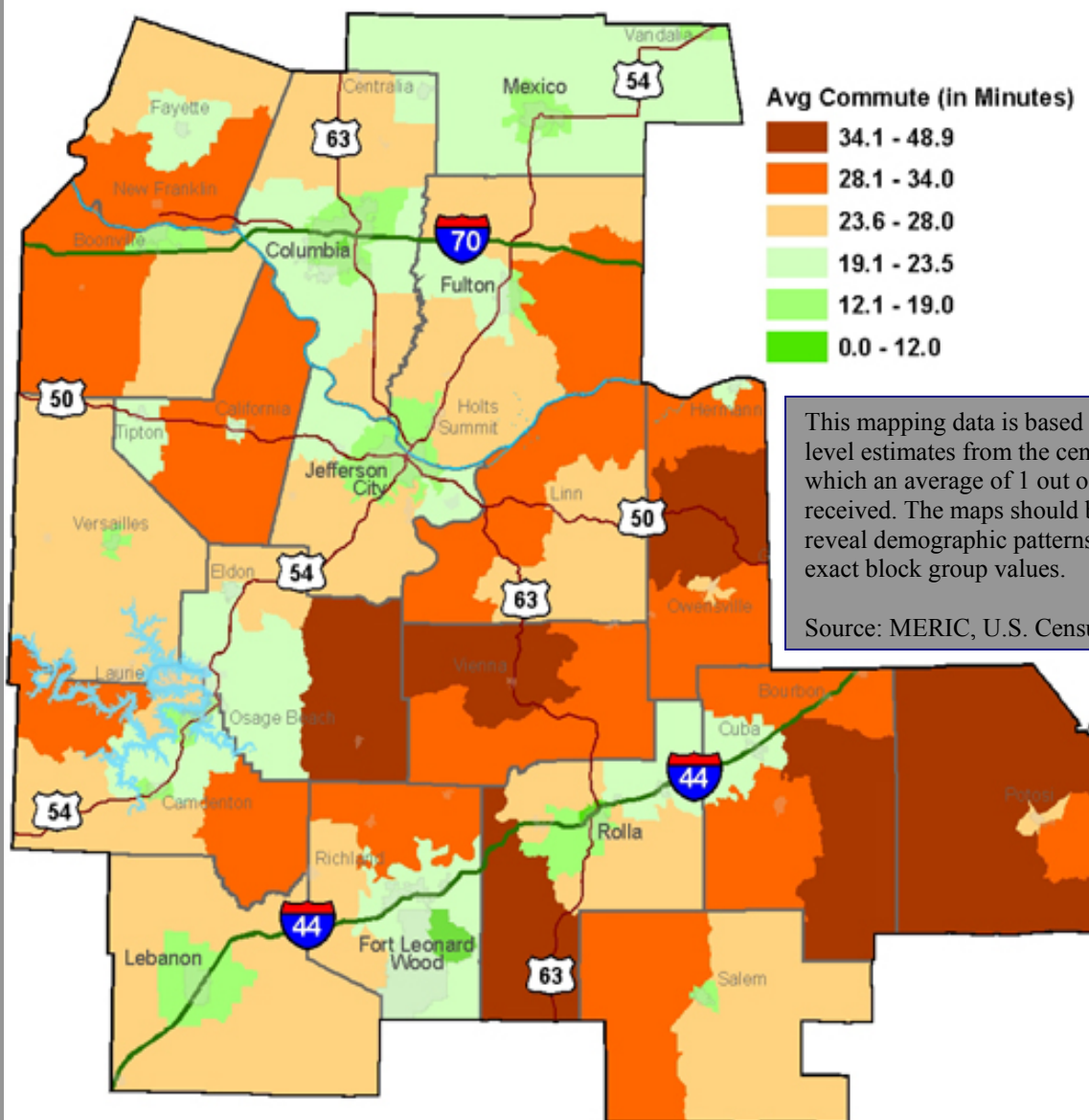
Driving to Work in the Region

The time that it takes a worker to commute to their occupation reflects the availability of jobs located within a region.

The Time That it Takes Workers To Commute Within the Region

- A significant number of workers in six counties have an average 34 to 48 minute commute to work.
- Based on the commuting patterns of workers in those counties, workers are most likely driving outside their respective counties for work.

Central WIA Region



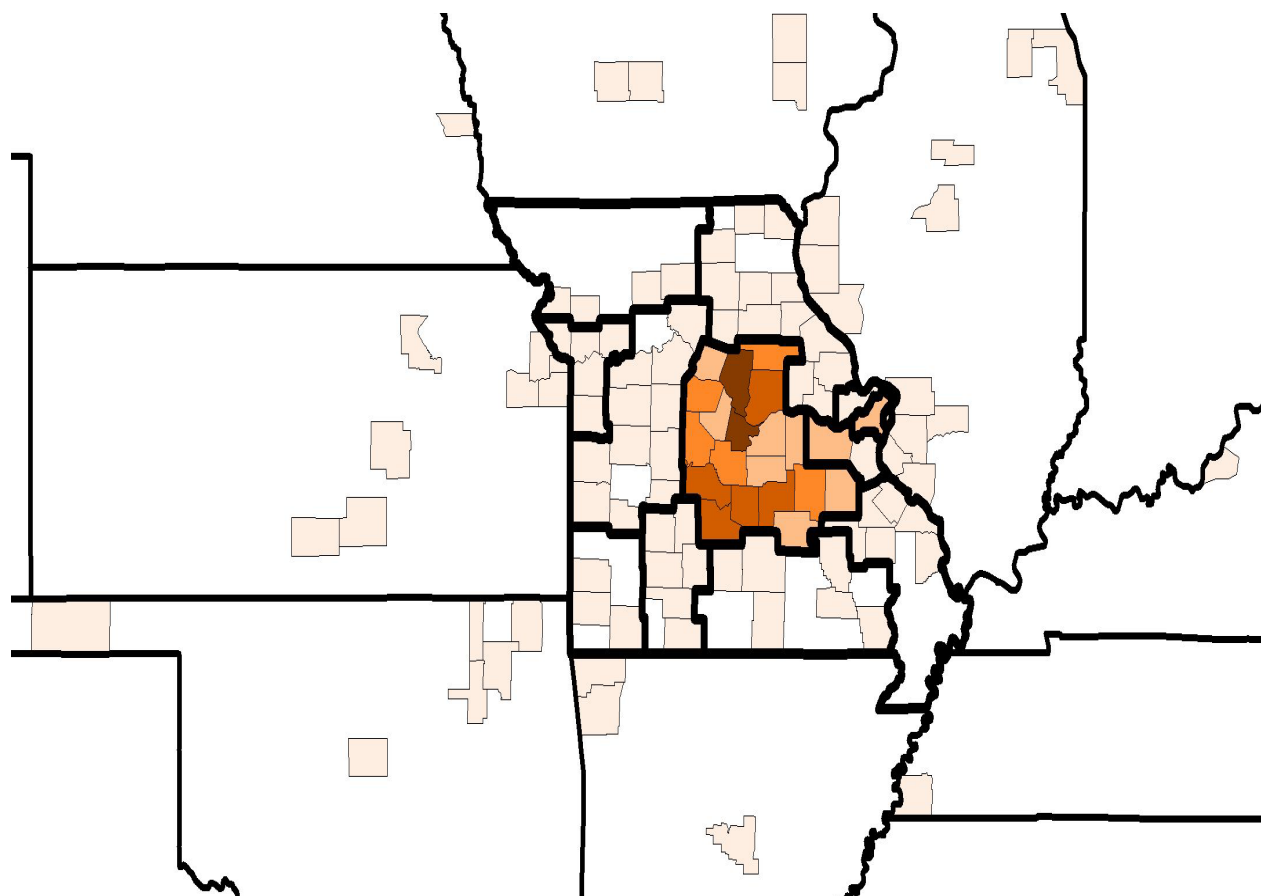
This mapping data is based on block-group level estimates from the census long form, which an average of 1 out of 6 households received. The maps should be used to reveal demographic patterns, not pinpoint exact block group values.

Source: MERIC, U.S. Census Bureau

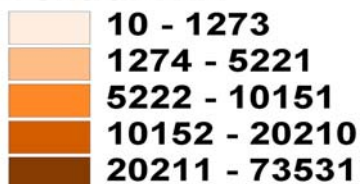
Workers Commuting In and Out of the Region

- Most workers commute inside the Central WIA to work. However, job opportunities in Franklin and St. Louis counties are drawing some workers outside of the Central region.

Source: MERIC, using U.S. Census Data



Central WIA

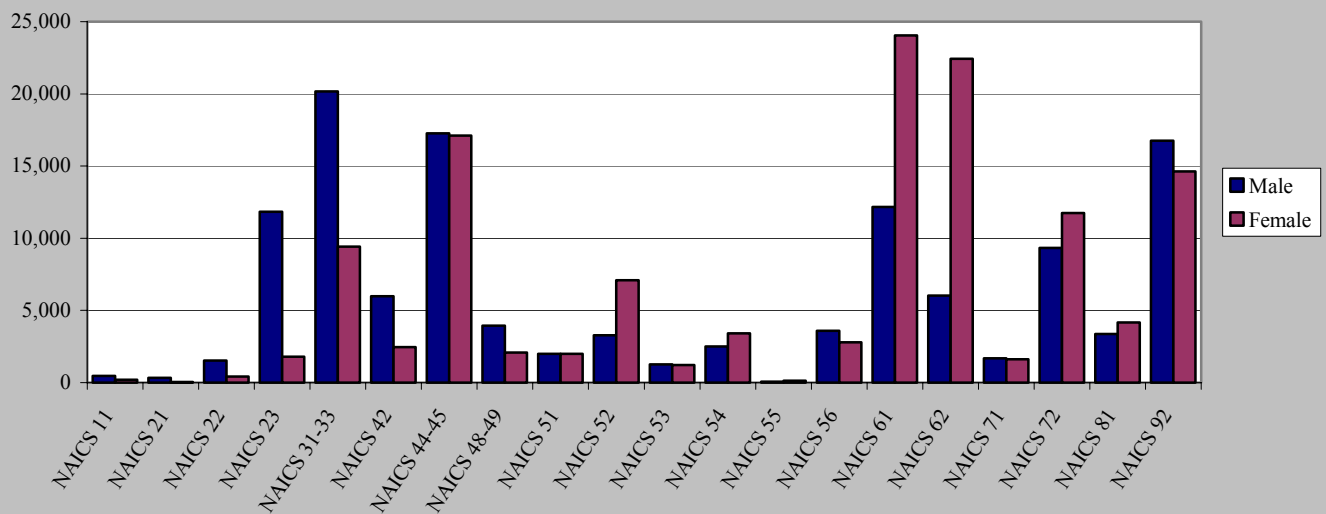


Central WIA Region

Composition of the Workforce

The Central region's workforce can be broken down in terms of age and gender composition by industry. The Central region's construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade sectors are predominantly staffed by male workers. The healthcare, educational services, and finance/insurance sectors have mostly female workers.

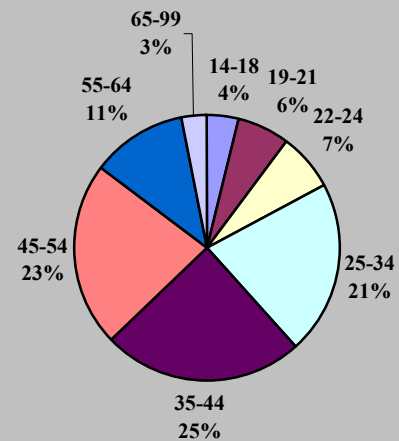
Makeup of the Central Region Workforce by Major Industry and Gender



Central WIA Region

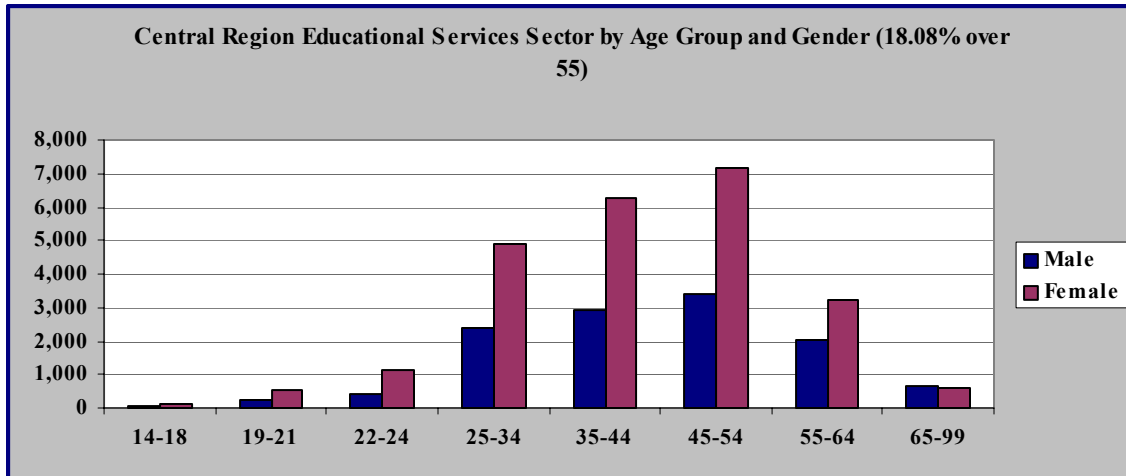
NAICS 11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
 NAICS 21 Mining
 NAICS 22 Utilities
 NAICS 23 Construction
 NAICS 31-33 Manufacturing
 NAICS 42 Wholesale Trade
 NAICS 44-45 Retail Trade
 NAICS 48-49 Transportation and Warehousing
 NAICS 51 Information
 NAICS 52 Finance and Insurance
 NAICS 53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
 NAICS 54 Professional, Scientific, and Technic
 NAICS 55 Management of Companies and Enterprises
 NAICS 56 Administrative and Support and Waste
 NAICS 61 Educational Services
 NAICS 62 Health Care and Social Assistance
 NAICS 71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
 NAICS 72 Accommodation and Food Services
 NAICS 81 Other Services (except Public Administration)
 NAICS 92 Public Administration

Workers by Age Group

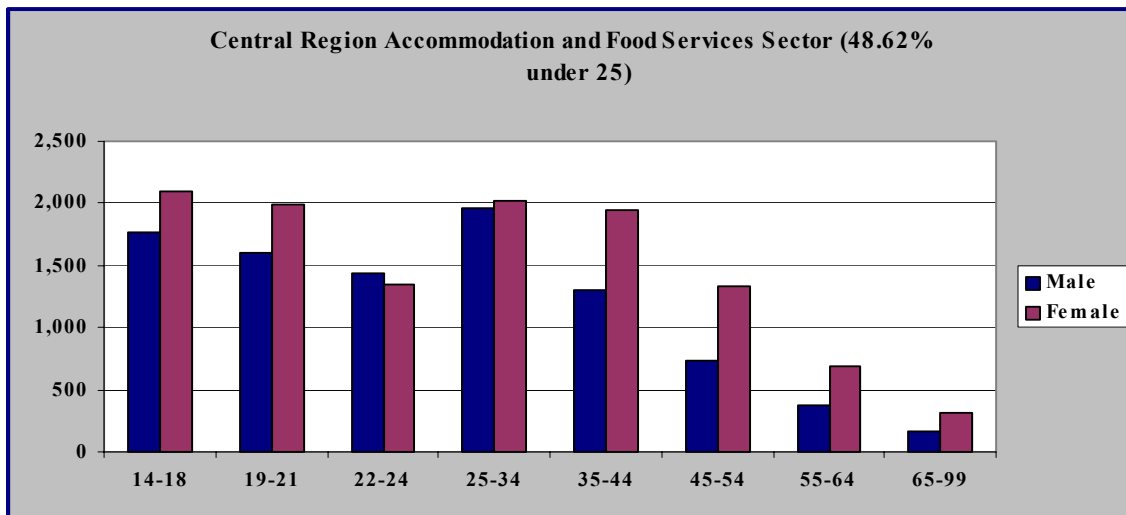


Age composition by industry can determine whether or not local colleges and technical schools are providing enough training for young workers who will be filling in the gaps left by those retiring.

Industry with a Significantly Aging Workforce



Industry with a Significantly Young Workforce



Source: LED, U.S. Census Bureau

What do These Results Mean?

The Educational Services sector has over 18% of its workforce over the age of 55. This means that in ten years this sector may potentially have problems finding enough qualified workers when their older workers retire. Meanwhile, many young workers find their first job opportunities in the accommodation and food services sector

Acknowledgements

Reporting by Mary E. Bruton, Planner.
December 15, 2004

Contributions in the development and editing of the Workforce Gap Analysis Report were made by David Peters, Tim Smith, Amy Miller, & Marty Romitti.

Additional economic information resources can be accessed on the Internet at
www.missourieconomy.org.



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